

# The Sentinel.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7.

New York observes Good Friday as a legal holiday, and as a consequence, there is no report from the stock market or exchange.

Congress has promised the disheartened South Carolinians the justice the president denied. A hearing will be given the delegation before the judiciary committee, and it is pretty certain a full investigation will follow.

Brooklyn begins to feel the moral impulse of the temperance movement. The first sign comes in an order from the street railroad companies forbidding the employment of men in liquor, and the dismissal of those who either drink or go where drink is sold.

In California the accumulation of bullion is creating a surfeit. An article from the Alta California on the market page this morning, explains the general stagnation in specie throughout the world. The production on the Pacific coast is reviving and both gold and silver are rapidly increasing on the market.

One independent correspondent has come to grief. Those eminent statesmen, Chandler, the besotted senator of Michigan, and Sargent, the ring representative of California, having themselves aggrieved, have procured the arrest of the St. Louis Republican Washington correspondent, for something published in that journal.

Forever, never—never, forever, is not only the song of the clock; it is the refrain of the Massachusetts balloting, which goes all, and a general resignation of seats on the part of several great statesmen, whom the Sentinel can name, would be borne with a singular degree of submission by the country at large.

Boused by the threatened loss of her grain and provision trade, New York condescends to correct some of her gross impositions on the West. She is revising her system of grain inspection and weighing, as will be seen on the sixth page. Next Tuesday the Rule 19 will probably be adopted, and the abuses of reinspection in New York will cease. It is not unlikely that Indianapolis certificates will be accepted, as they should be.

That standard editorial virtue, patience—which is never lost, never exhausted, seems to have gone away in the case of the Jeffersonville brother, who "goes back" on the women who dared. The telegraph indicates his line of policy, and it may be readily imagined that the poor man was really badgered from the right line by the pestilential importunities of the adde-headed women—who must infect all communities and cripple all designs.

A little while ago congress had the "park" notion bad, as Oliver would say. It set apart a fatuous waste in Nevada and California, and from that day to this all that can be learned of the domain is through the squabbling of squatters and the demands of the gentlemen who "worked it through," very much such personages as the demure Whitsett and Ruckle. All memory of the affair was slipping away, until yesterday, the introduction of a bill by Senator Wadleigh, of New Hampshire, to set apart portions of the island of Mackinac for a national park. The question naturally arises, who furnishes the "grace for so big a job?"

Floyd county isn't satisfied wholly with its party plans. An independent revolt has broken out and a ticket put in the field for all the county officers. Surely the organ in New Albany can't be preaching the gospel loudly enough. If it were, there could be no such rebellion in that stronghold of partisanship. While the *Ledger-Standard* has been engrossed in evangelizing the unruly Sentinel, the work of independence has stolen into its home fold and stolen the sure lamb of loyalty which has hitherto held the flock together. This independent fever is a dangerous thing when it breaks out and the New Albany organ will find its hands full in stemming the tide, for thought may not carry off the party this year, a second attack is surely fatal, particularly if it has an original conception and weakness to work upon.

On Monday Connecticut elects a state ticket and a legislature which chooses a successor to Senator Buckingham. The canvass of the state has been carried on for a month in a rather lifeless way, and beyond the anxiety for senatorship, there is no general interest manifested. The coalition of democrats and independent republicans which elected governor Rogers last year, have combined on the same ticket for the present election, and the battle stands drawn on the following candidates:

Dem. ticket. Republican.  
For Gov.—Chas. R. Ingersoll, H. B. Harrison.  
Lieut. Gov.—George G. Sullivan, John A. Wadsworth.  
Treasurer.—Wm. E. R. Symonds, D. P. Nichols.  
S'ys of State.—M. H. S. G. per, J. A. S. S. S. S.  
Comptroller.—A. R. Goodrich, E. J. Fackler.

Against these two tickets is also a prohibition ticket, which will poll about 4,000 votes. The excellence of the democratic ticket and the straightforward tone of the platform, although of the real party sort, ensures them a sweeping victory—at least judging from the signs and tokens of generalization in the republican camp, it is safe to predict it. Connecticut is very near to Massachusetts, and the working of Grantism over there is depended on to work, the final extinction of the republican party as a power in the politics of the state. Even without Grantism, the republicans had worn out public patience in the nutmeg state. There, as elsewhere, public office has been made a demoralization. Honesty and economy are cast aside, and the vulgar practice of the caucus made supreme. The democrats, very wisely appealed to the people by a year of frugal government, with their very best men put forward for every place of trust and importance, Governor Ingersoll, although a

party man, held the strongest respect of both parties, and if the legislature is democratic, the party will vindicate its claim to public confidence by sending him to the Senate to replace that double dealing hypocrite, Buckingham, the friend of Butler and the upholder of Grant. It is a suggestive comment on the pass the republican party has come to in that, as in other states, that General Hawley, the purest and ablest man in the party, dare not be announced as a candidate for the Senate, his party associates declaring that he would split the organization? To preserve it, the trickster and trimmer Buckingham is put forward, and by this it is hoped to hold the party ranks in order. General Sewell, the minister to Russia, is a candidate also. His friends are working briskly as beavers, and so far as the chances go, his case does not look altogether hopeless. Among the minor issues of the contest is the question of a constitutional convention and the repeal of the registry law. The latter is charged as a motive of the democrats, but they deny it, and as none of the party organs demand it, there seems no reason to doubt the hollowness of the republican pretense. Politically, Connecticut is consumed by a dry rot, and the election of Monday gives every promise of being a revolution as well as a revelation.

The way of the world seems the easiest to learn, when it is not a good way. Here are our emancipated colored brethren taking on the ill-savored manners and methods of the Caucasian congress. When Mr. Sumner died, that thankless race which had deserted him in his life for the smiles of the traffickers, came in a main with simulated woe, and set about raising a monument to the illustrious liberator. The meeting was in Washington, and the most conspicuous colored men of the country were present to determine on these methods. A colored column of imposing dimensions, to cost \$200,000, was generally favored, but while the debate was going on, a wrathful interlude upset the results of the association. A colored gentleman of wealth and position raised some objection to another prominent man and brother. A quick retort was returned. Mr. Downing, the party of the first part, said: You are a drunkard, and Mr. Sumner, whom I knew very well, did not like drunkards, and you should not take any part in this monument business." To this, Mr. Sella Martin, the colored person of the second part, responded "you're another," and remarked autobiographically, that he was the son of a rich planter, a Sunday school scholar of impetuous piety, a perpetual member of a good templars' organization, and in all things, upright and pure of mind. Until the quarrel, which is raging in the Washington papers is settled, the monument is a thing of uncertainty, and will end before it has begun. A fate considerably more satisfactory than befel the Washington monument, which was begun years ago, but stands a fine prospect of never being finished.

St. Louis, like Indianapolis, has suffered through party machinery and the realization that the city can hope for nothing under partisan rule, has inspired the tax-payers to revolt and invoke an independent movement to put honest men in the council. To that end the following significant address signed by hundreds of the best and most responsible names in the city was put forth in the leading papers Saturday morning:

To the Independent Voters of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth wards of the city, and to all other citizens of St. Louis, who are in favor of the election of honest and capable servants, without regard to party lines:

We call on you to aid us and save yourselves. The condition of affairs in this city is full of deadly peril. Our public debt is rapidly reaching a point which will necessitate either repudiation or a taxation which will confiscate property and paralyze business. In the last ten years our city funded debt has advanced from less than five to more than fourteen millions of dollars; and by the action of the last general assembly, six millions certainly, perhaps ten millions, have been added to the enormous sum. Wastefulness, recklessness, and dishonesty on the part of the officials, and apathy and negligence on our own, have brought us to this condition, and threaten us with the consequences we indicate. Nothing is plainer than that a continuance of the same for ten years longer will bankrupt our city. We must now and here put some check to abuses, or we deliver ourselves the helpless victims of a rapacious and unscrupulous set of plunderers. We, therefore, earnestly call on all who have at heart the reform of these monstrous and ruinous abuses, and who are determined to disregard party lines and party nominations, in the interest of honesty and economy, to assemble in mass meeting on Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, at the court house, to take into consideration the emergencies of the present crisis.

This is a picture, to the life, of the condition in which this city will find itself. A council notoriously corrupt and incapable, and party machinery so interwoven in rings that it is hopeless to expect better men or measures from the present order of things. A vast assembly came together in St. Louis, in response to this stirring call, and with the battle once joined, the issue can not be for a moment doubtful. The plunderers are never stronger than honest men. They simply depend on the timidity of the tax-payers. They see that most men dislike to take part in the ignoble strife of ward politics. Presuming on the reluctance the rings go forward and engineer the most obnoxious men into places of trust, and with the tremendous power of party machinery at their back, the day is won. A single check would cripple all this prearranged rascality. The whole city recognizes the pass we have come to, and most men are eager for an opportunity to make their abhorrence of the present infamies practically felt. So long, however, as none take the outright action, the movement is shapeless and of no avail. Each ward which sees itself about to be put at the mercy of a dishonest, mercenary or incapable councilman should at once take measures to select some trustworthy citizen, whose voice in the council may be trusted. The men put up for these offices by back room caucuses are certain to be unfit. They have won the nomination as

a general thing by indecent bargains with rival traffickers and the money that they expend in carrying the victory is generally expected to return with an hundred fold interest in the course of a term. St. Louis gives us the sign and by that we can conquer if we set to work diligently and earnestly. Good men, fitted for positions of trust are plenty, and, if properly approached, they will consent to serve in such an emergency as this.

Mr. R. J. Hinton's case has been treated before in these columns. He was a scribe whose pen was dedicated to the upholding of the "great republican party." He wrote much and fiercely of the degraded beings who upheld the Greeley movement. In a moment of anger he turned upon one of the apostles of the great party and, confessing himself particeps criminis, detailed the fraud. He has been "explaining" his case in a letter to the Tribune, but that unsympathetic sheet asserts its space to be too valuable to give the document entire and piques curiosity by this unique extract: "It is true, and I have so sworn that the republican resident executive committee caused my name to be placed on the rolls of the census bureau from the 9th day of June, 1871, until the 31st of May, 1872, when I was transferred to the pension bureau rolls until the 1st of April, 1873—in all 21 months and 11 days—at a salary of \$100 per month. It is true that I never rendered services in the department or its bureaus. It is true that this could not have been done without the order of the Secretary of the Interior or the consent of the Commissioner of Pensions—the same person who makes such swift haste to assail me. That official had 'signed the rolls under which I drew this stipend,' and he is personally and legally responsible for such act. Now, sir, I have shown that I am not desirous of evading or avoiding any responsibility that justly belongs to me in the acceptance of such payment. It was an abuse, and I know it; but like many another, I chose, as it seemed to me at the time, the lesser of two evils in order to add in securing the triumph of the republican party. This attack gives me a vivid personal illustration of the truth of an old maxim that 'one may not do evil that good may come of it. I did my best to reject U. S. Grant. I am not sorry for it, but frankly confess to the wrong to which I was in part an accessary, but the guilt of which falls far more upon my present accuser, who was never asked by me to put my name on or retain it on the rolls of the bureau over which he presides. I am willing to bear whatever blame attaches to me, if it breaks up an abuse to which all political parties have heretofore been subject."

And upon this, the Tribune heartlessly makes comment:

We begin to understand the enthusiasm with which the Great Silent Man inspires the popular heart when so good a gentleman as R. J. Hinton submits to the anguish of drawing a salary of \$100 a month for twenty-one months and seven days, without rendering any service in the department or its bureaus, choosing to accept a stipend that he had not earned, and to endure the consequent racking and wrenching of his moral sentiments as "the lesser of two evils." In order to add in securing the triumph of the republican party.

Mr. Hinton, it must be borne in mind, is only one of scores who gave themselves up to the "great party" in the same way during the campaign. The capital was filled with an army of workers in republican documents, whose names were in the department lists as clerks. The others have not made their case known yet, that is the difference between them and Hinton.

In events of no consequence the cable is always very ready to hasten information. When events of real significance occur we are generally forced to wait foreign files to keep up with the times. If Queen Victoria sneezes we are sure to learn of it in a column or more, but if a political event of momentous interest happens we hear nothing. This country has been kept pretty thoroughly apprised of the amusing and significant reception of the late imperial premier, Oliver, at the French academy, and the whimsical refusal to install him in the vacant chair of Lamartine as one of the illustrious forty, because of a tribute to his late friend, the dead emperor. A letter from the Paris correspondent of the New York Times shows that the difficulty has been settled, and that Oliver has finally been accorded his seat! The writer makes no explanation, simply saying: "Yesterday M. Patin announced that he had received a letter from M. Oliver, asking to be admitted to the enjoyment of his rights as an academician, and proposed that this request should be accorded, and that the incident of the past week should be considered as non event, or as not having occurred. This was voted at once, and M. Oliver was invited to seat himself in the chair left vacant since the death of Lamartine, and begin at once to discuss the letter 'M.' We are still left in doubt as to the address. The correspondent does not state whether that was delivered or not. It has always been the practice, if not the law, that a member must deliver an address on entering, and the whole pith of this event hinges on the point whether the Oliver address, as written, was delivered with its fine tribute to Napoleon, to fall as harsh thunder upon the unwilling ears of the elderly imbeciles who opposed him with impotence while living, and revile him with impunity when dead. Whatever result may come from the event of the refusal and final admission, the cause of Bonapartism is greatly advanced, and if the republic is not strengthened, it is a comfort to see that Bonapartism and the Orleans are not benefited."

It will not be the fault of the shippers and business men generally, if congress and the railroads do not find out the exact grievances under which the traffic of the country suffers and is impeded. From all directions memorials are pouring into congress and the companies relating to short comings in rates and accommodations. The latest is from a live body of stock-dealers memorializing the chief railroads running east and west on the importance of

a more rapid transit of the cattle trains entrusted to them for transportation. The first good turn was the action of several railroad companies in securing, in connection with state legislation, the better care and feeding of stock animals while in transit to the eastern markets. The late action of congress on this matter also indicates the approach of the era so long desired by Mr. Bergh, and which is the economical as well as the humane treatment of stock entrusted. Every hour of the long journey from Chicago or Indianapolis to New York lessens the value of the animal on its arrival, and consequently the profit of the shipper sending it. As it is at present conducted, stock trains are given the "go by" until everything else has passed over the road; and what the memorialists now desire is the quickest possible freight time for all stock trains going any considerable distance, and their desire seems to meet with favor. Already the Michigan Central and Great Western roads have responded to the demand and have agreed to transport cattle from Chicago to Buffalo in twenty-eight hours, a great improvement on the present time rate. The New York Central and Lake Shore companies are also reported as being favorable to the plan, and if this policy is once adopted by the great through lines it must eventually be the policy of lines transporting cattle and stock of all kinds. It is a tedious, costly, damaging journey at best, and should be divested of all unnecessary hardships and losses.

Brother Harlan has been aroused by the perfidious laxity of the New York Times on the Massachusetts senatorship. It sees, the preference of that decaying organ for Charles Francis Adams with amazement. While Mr. A. may have ability and purity of character, he is not a "regular republican" and per consequence he should be scorned of men? the good man Harlan causes his fine grinding organ, the Chronicle, to say. What, he continues with fine sentiment, shall the republican party with its glorious record of achievements, hand the government over to the enemies, of whom Adams is the chief panjandrum? Not if the republican party knows itself, and the profit of credit mobliser, Sanborn contracts and salary grab. But the really touching thing that brother Harlan says is this, and who can not see the body of Sumner writhing in his coffin at the crushing force of the comment.

"The naked fact that Charles Sumner faltered in his duty to his political friends near the close of his life, and committed the weakness of giving aid and comfort to the enemy, can never justify the state in the commission of a like folly."

Any man who could do as Sumner did—make a fuss about the railroad steals, the San Domingo robbery, the French arms frauds, the Secor steals, the attorney general's rascalities, should be cast out, for such aid and comfort to the enemies of the mobliser? If Adams sympathize with such narrow-minded views of public policy, the good Mr. Harlan is quite right in denouncing the Times for even tolerating his prospective place in a Senate hallowed by the Fannagans, Patersons, Mertons, Mitchell-Hippies, and intellects of that kind. Having illustrated the deeds of darkness done by Sumner and his kind, the new organ concludes:

Massachusetts has many capable republicans, who would honor the state and sustain themselves well in the highest council chamber of the nation, without going into the camp of the enemy for a United States senator.

Butler, or Simmons, for instance?

The subject of localizing and controlling the constantly increasing numbers of emigrants, who yearly cross the Atlantic to find freedom and homes in this country, is of late attracting the attention of our state legislatures, and also of our municipal authorities. Michigan has already for some time had an agent in the eastern cities directing the new comers to that state as the one to be desired above all others. Many who come to the United States have decided where they wish to locate previous to their departure; but the greater number of the emigrants are wholly ignorant of the special feature of any part of the country, and it is to them that the agent must look for his followers. The board of trade of Louisville has lately been discussing this subject, and an extended report of the committee on immigration has been submitted. The report is a full survey of the needs and wants of Kentucky, and especially of Louisville, in order to attain that bright future which the committee are sanguine yet awaits "old Kentucky." The committee close their report by recommending the adoption of a preamble and resolutions which are supposed to embody their matured conclusions on the subject.

The first resolution reads thus:

Resolved, That the board of trade of the city of Louisville hereby most earnestly and respectfully requests the mayor and general council of the city to establish, as early as practicable, a local bureau of immigration and manufactures, as proposed in the foregoing report, or in such manner as their wisdom may suggest.

The concluding resolution contains a cordial invitation to Joseph Arch to visit Kentucky during his next tour in this country, for the purpose of examining its attractions as affording places of settlement for those in whose interest he is acting. This is a matter which is seen to be of great interest and importance to each western state, and it would seem to be one which should suggest attention from the people of this state, and especially from the citizens of Indianapolis.

In reckless defiance of the unmistakable condemnation of the city, the council leaders yesterday hurried the sewer ordinance to a vote. Fortunately for the tax payers, a two-thirds majority could not be brought or bullied into the scheme, and the project is still a failure. The pertinacity of the effort in the face of combined popular opposition, is the point that should be dwelt upon by the community. If A. C. Austin Brown and his company may take all say out of the mouths of the city in this matter, what is to prevent a few councilmen from setting themselves up as a public junta, competent to direct city affairs outside of, and above all popular protest? Mr. Brown was at the pains to impress his co-workers that the current insinuations against the Washington street plan were ground-

less. Very well, it is a good thing for him. Prove your sincerity and disinterestedness by submitting the question to a vote of actual property owners, or for that matter, a vote of the entire city. That is not generally a safe way to legislate, but it may relieve the council of the odium which will certainly follow the actual passage of the ordinance, if it is again attempted. Further, Mr. Brown must remember that the property-holders are not wholly at the mercy of the council; and that even were the ordinance carried by the requisite two-thirds majority, the machinery of the law would be promptly interposed to block the scheme. It is inexplicable what there can be behind to push this business. Even if there were a shadow of need for the work, there is no reason for the present haste. The members rushing it may be very pure of purpose, but unhappily the public cannot construe their action as utterly disinterested, when they put themselves so conspicuously in opposition to the popular will.

Before it annexes Center Township, Fort Wayne, and other contiguous towns, Indianapolis would do well to study the fate that befell Boston in her little effort in gobbling. Boston, for the past few years, has been gradually annexing some of the most thriving of her adjoining towns and villages, and at last inviting Brookline she met a rebuff. Some of the citizens of the latter burg were so determined not to belong to the "hub" that they officially expended considerable money in attempts to defeat the project. This fact was made public, and out of it grew a suit which was remarkable in being without a parallel in legal history. The court decided that a town had no right to incur expense to prevent annexation, and thus a limit is given to the powers of cities and towns to so increase the taxes of the people. By the terms of this decision Terre Haute and Fort Wayne must succumb, so soon as our outside lots get within hailing distance of them?

Little by little the Alaska steal is leaking out, and it may be that our own Oliver will yet find one crevice not so carefully sealed as to deny all traces of his handiwork. The fur company has been making its appearance in the House and from certain droppings it looks very much as though a little overhauling was about to come to pass. If it should, there would be another lost leader in the house of the Philistines. The complacent Schuyler would not be alone in credit mobliser disposed, and two of the illustrations of Indiana would be shelved for permanent time. Some points in the history of the Seal Company were brought to the surface by a Mr. Schumaker, of New York, and if the battle grows general we shall come to the revelation without a doubt. "Fraud" was the general name given the affair by all who spoke on the question. Hitting hard on Oliver, that, and pretty near home?

When you read your congressional Record in future, you would be able to tell the funny parts, nor the telling parts, because, that grave and reverend person, Judge Hoar, arose to a point of order Thursday, and asked the speaker with great severity of countenance, "by what right, the words 'Laughter' and 'Sensation' were printed in the official reports." So the speaker said, that it was utterly unauthorized, and directed the scribes to forego such frivolity in future. He made the additional statement, that such exhibitions were against the rules of the House and that it was bad enough to have members break the rules without the clerks publishing the derelictions. That will be rough on the painfully facetious gentlemen of the House. For such immovable old duffers as Hoar, Kelley, Garfield and pundits of that sort, there will be no hardship, but what will Cox and Phelps do?

Had the marquis of Downshire who has just been gathered to his fathers, foreseen the trouble he was about to make for American journalists, he would undoubtedly have put off the event till they could have a chance to hunt out the intricacies of his name in the peerage. Some have written column obituaries upon the duke of Devonshire, who is hale and hearty, and other wisecracks have corrected the matter by calling the dead man the marquis of Devonshire, who is an imaginary person altogether. The deceased really was Arthur Wills Blundell T. S. Roden Hill, earl of Hillsborough in the peerage of England, and marquis of Downshire in the peerage of Ireland. He was born in 1844, succeeded to his titles in 1868, was married and is succeeded by a son who was born in 1871. The late peer sat and voted in parliament under his English title, and the Sentinel is the only American paper, thus far at hand, which has given the poor man his right name and title.

Later reports from India indicate that the most terrible effects of the famine have been checked by the prompt action of the government. The actual cases of starvation are now confined to the Tirhoot district, an area of some eleven thousand square miles and having a population of 2,000,000 souls. Great credit seems due to the prompt and generous action of the English government, in so quickly lending its aid to stay this dreadful calamity. It sent by its officials in that country, vast stores of rice to the famished inhabitants, under all sorts of difficulties and distributed it to all comers. The Tories and the liberals now are disputing as to whom belongs the honor of the noble action taken; but the truth seems to be, simply, that the Gladstone government recommended and promised the aid which the Disraeli ministry now have the pleasure of voting and making effective.

While Colorado has been complaining of exclusion, New Mexico has gone on diligently picking up a population, and now knocks at the national door for admission with a good show for getting in. New Mexico came into the possession of the proud bird of freedom in 1848, with the Mexican victory, and in 1850 was erected into a territory, having an area of 215,897 square miles, which was afterward increased

to 261,343 miles. In 1861, 14,000 of these miles were cut off and set up as the Territory of Colorado, and another chunk of 126,141 cut off still later to make Arizona territory, leaving still a territory larger than most of the eastern states. In the remaining 121,210 acres, there are 92,000 people, and they demand a state government to carry out the forms of local self government. A good chance there for rising young statesmen to go out and come back senators, congressmen and "sich."

Great Britain may well study her emigration figures with dismay. The reports show that she is suffering almost as badly as Germany and with no power to check it such as Bismarck calls into play. The report of the emigration board of the United Kingdom shows that during the year of 1873 there were 232,885 emigrants from England of whom 190,157 went from Liverpool and 26,682 from London. Of English emigrants 78,988 came to the United States; and 88,838 to the British North American colonies. Of Irish emigrants 75,536 came to the United States, while only 4,536 went to the colonies. The emigration of all classes from the United Kingdom in 1873 was the largest that has taken place in any one year since 1854.

General Grant's reception of the South Carolina delegation will probably hasten the depopulating of the state, so soon as the people see that there is really no relief from the horrors who have been robbing and murdering for the past seven years. The reign of murder seems to be wide spread, and on the increase. The most frightful feature of the whole business being that the crimes are all committed by colored people, and with no seeming personal or race provocation. They kill as they would steal—simply as a case of necessity, in order to gain a livelihood. Vagabondism is at a premium, and all classes seem to suffer from official thieving and an exorbitant system of exacting heavy compensations for trivial services.

King cotton is coming to his own again. Cotton manufactures in the south are reported to be in a very flourishing condition, especially those in South Carolina and Georgia. The Langley cotton factory located in Aiken, South Carolina, has just made a report of its work from the last two years, and it presents a very flattering exhibit. During 1873 the factory had 319 looms in operation, producing a daily average of 53 yards each, and the total production for the year was 5,439,775 yards. During the year the company erected nine new buildings and added twenty-eight new looms. The net profits for the year 1873 were \$101,064 79.

Professor Goldwin Smith, now in England, has sent a long letter to the London News in which he gives his means of improving the local government of England, and thus destroying the dissatisfaction of many at the present condition of home rule. For this purpose he advocates a general improvement in local institutions and the giving of legislative powers to local districts for the administration of local officers, something similar to those now exercised in the legislatures of the American states.

Colorado is again asking admission as a state to the federal union. It claims wealth and population sufficient to support its dignity as a state, and now there seems to be certain evidence that it holds in its keeping very valuable gold mines. This precious metal has been mined in the territory nearly as long as in California, and there seems to be very little doubt that the San Juan district is yet to become one of the most important gold mining regions in America.

Party growth is admirably illustrated in Rhode Island at the election of state officers in 1870, the parties cast the following vote: Democrats 8,388; Republicans 9,463. This year the same parties appear in this shape:

Democrats none; republicans 7,679.

Prohibition 6,512.

From which it would appear that the democrats have resolved into nothingness and the republicans are following them as fast as they can.

Connecticut makes response to Grantism and Butlerism. The democratic ticket is re-elected by a sweepingly increased majority, and a man of honesty, decency and manhood will be sent to the Senate to take the place of the Butlerized Buckingham. The reports indicate that the democratic vote of last year has been very greatly increased and the sign is unmistakable that the Grant folks are going to be compelled to unload.

The Department of Agriculture, has made a monthly report, in which is given all the information obtainable in regard to the grangers. The results of the co-operative feature among the farmers for the purchase of agricultural implements are quite fully set forth. It is estimated, from the data presented, that in this particular of purchasing, the farmers have saved thus far, between \$6,000,000 and \$8,000,000.

A bill has just passed the Massachusetts legislature which is to do away with the plan of confining the sexes in the same prison, by providing separate buildings for both sexes of criminals. This recommends itself as a most desirable reform, and one which must eventually be adopted in all the states.

Having read the astounding testimony before the Senate committee yesterday, don't it occur to you that the treasury of the country has been entrusted long enough to banded robbers, men who think only of peculation, from the lowest to the highest office in the government?

Judge J. M. Edmunds, whose death is announced this morning was a lawyer of fine reputation in New York. He was on the city bench some years ago but has of late years retired from active life. He was conspicuous as a spiritualist of very radical views.

If the inconsequent results of a balloon collapse in California, Saturday, may be accepted as the worst to be dreaded from aerial navigation, the Graphic may drive on its balloon project, and take over a fair share of the summer traffic to Europe.